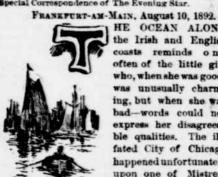
HAUNTED BY RUBENS' SPIRIT

Why the People of Belgium Can Understand Any Language-Rubens', House in Antwerp-The Cathedral Seal of the Spanish Inquisition-The City's Legend.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.



HE OCEAN ALONG the Irish and English coasts reminds often of the little girl who, when she was good, was unusually charm ing, but when she was bad-words could not express her disagreeable qualities. The illfated City of Chicago happened unfortunately upon one of Mistress

Ocean's unpleasant in consequence. Our anch vessel, on the contrary, steamed quietly along the picturesque shores of Britain and the ocean was as a summer sea should be. She passed, about sundown, so close to the Isle of Fight that we could plainly see the luxuriant foliage and vivid green, as well as the sandy beaches and white roads of this ever beautiful beaches and white roads of this ever beautiful island. One of the houses frequently occupied by the queen during her sojourn at Osborne Castle was plainly visible, and Ventnor, lying on a side hill, was resplendent in the glory of an evening sunshine. It appeared like an enchanted isle, and we no longer wondered at the tales we had heard of fuchias which climb to the roofs of the houses and blossom at the carry of graniums which form the selection. eaves or of geraniums which form themselves into trees of small growth and are crowded with

Passing a few hours later the quaint old town of Flushing we soon entered the River Schelde. The channel here is very dangerous, and the masts of a large French steamer which was stranded on the bar and sunk were plainly visible and not reassuring, but we passed tri-umphantly over the bar and soon reached

addes on the steamer who were twins and pos-sibly about thirty-five years of age. They always spoke to each other when alone a lan-



a Norwegian or Danish dialect, but has converse upon any subject. Having spoken it from childhood they naturally could not have derived it from another language. It is written
phonetically and the ladies write it as readily
as English. They are very closely connected
also in their mental and physical sensations,
but I was not able to learn whether this close

THE PEOPLE OF BELGICM

speak the Flemish language, which is a mixture of French, German and Dutch. The feeble efforts of the American, who practices his little French on these people, are usually rewarded with success, as they can understand almost any sounds, no matter how wild the pronunciation may be. This is one advantage which a conglomeration of languages gives them. Our stewardess on the steamer was from Belgium, so I formed part of my sentences in speaking to her of French and part of German, mixing the two ad libitum, and she always understood. ad libitum, and she always understood. PICTURESQUE ANTWERP.

Antwerp is a city of quaint streets, curious ouses and picturesque inhabitants. The spirit houses and picturesque inhabitants. The spirit of progress, which occupies itself in pulling down old landmarks and erecting gorgeous new buildings, has not reached here, although the city is spreading, as are all continental towns. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands emigrate yearly from Europe to America or Australia, their loss does not apparently affect the business of the European cities. Fine buildings and large blocks of new houses are being erected and in many places the government has caused old and ruinous but picturesque buildings to be torn down. This improves the health and beauty of the neighborhood, but strikes dismay to the heart of the antiquarian. Antwerp has largely escaped these inflictions up to this time and is a very interesting city.

RUBENS IN ANTWERP.

The spirit of Peter Paul Rubens still haunts this ancient city. The traveler passes first on the Place du Meir the Lansdowne house built by Rubens' parents. In this house the painter passed part of his life, and here he died in 1640. A little further on, in the Place Verte, a large square in the midst of the city and at the side of the great cathedral, there is a statue of Ru-

IN OLD ANTWERP.

printer, Plantin, and his son-in-law Moretus. Here are evidences of Rubens' handiwork. The family portraits are made by him and a fountain and staircase of iron work in the old countain and stairc



Flemish style and the tapestries which still cover some of the walls, the antique cabinets and tables, the richly carved and tiled fire-places and old brasses create envy in the breast of the collector. Thus we follow the famous artist, tracing his handiwork in pictures and ornamentation until we reach his last resting place, the Church of St. Jacques. Here lie the remains of many of the noble families of Antwerp and among others the family of Peter Paul Rubens.

river is the old castle or Musee Steen, which originally belonged to the feudal lords and afterward to the city. At one time it was the visible and not reassuring, but we passed triumphantly over the bar and soon reached
Antwerp.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT

is connected with two of our fellow-passengers which may be of interest to some philologist who believes that children left alone at an
early sge on a desert island would continue to
communicate with each other. There were two water might flow, flooding the room and thus forcing the rebellious captives to recant. The chains are still fastened to the wall, and we magined the wan and haggard prisoners chained, lifting their eyes to heaven, and im-

chained, lifting their eyes to heaven, and imploring strength to cling to their convictions in spite of hunger, cold and torture.

With a feeling of relief we passed out into the sunshine, followed only by the regret that we had been inveigled into having a gold piece changed by the dignified gentleman who guards the castle entrance and had left a good share of it in his hands. We really had not the courage to remonstrate with such a high and mighty personage and had visions of a solitary confinement in some obscure and dreary dungeon.

his fee and basely descried us. This experience was sufficient for us. It is wise to make your request with a smiling face in the language which is most effectual, according to the country you are in, and put one hand in your pocket. This always has the desired effect. The feeing system may have the disadvantage—for the native—or reducing his self-respect and may promote a desire for gain on his part, but it certainly gives many comforts to the traveler. Better forget while traveling all philanthropic notions of elevating mankind and bestore judiciously a moderate fee.

"HAND-WERDEN."

"HAND-WERPEN." One of the most interesting souvenir spoons o be found in Antwerp, and one which is really an antique, has a hand engraved on the really an antique, has a hand engraved on the haudle. In ancient times there lived a great giant, Antigonus by name, who guarded the river Schelde and demanded toll of every vessel which passed through the rivers. If the shipmaster refused to pay, the wicked giant cut off his right hand and threw it into the water. It is really sad to think of the ownerless hands which must cover the bottom of that peaceful looking since Theorem. of that peaceful looking river. There came finally a brave man, Salvins Brabo, who killed the great giant, and, cutting off his hand, cast it also into the water to keep the others company. Two statues of the mythical hero are found in Antwerp and the name of the city is derived from two Flemish words—"hand" and "werpen," to throw.

TAINES.

Co-Operative Housekeeping.

From the Lafayette Sunday Times. Co-operation and consolidation in housekeep ing and why not? In a western city for fifteen months fifty of the most prominent families there have been practicing a species of cooperation, and with such success that those engaged in it are looking forward to a more permanent organization. The object of the club, as stated in its by-laws, is to reduce the expense manent organization. The object of the club, as stated in its by-laws, is to reduce the expense and annovance of housekeeping by consolidation and co-operation. The club took a house, for which it pays \$20 a month. Its working staff consists of a cook, with two assistants, and three dining room girls. The charges are \$2.50 and \$3 a week for grown persons and \$1.25 for children. The membership is limited to the number of chairs the dining room will hold. Families have private tables, and if they furnish their own table linen and silver they pay only \$2.50 a week. Visitors are charged twenty cents a meal for two days. Over that time weekly rates are paid for them. All board is paid on Saturday morning in advance. The executive committee of three meets on Saturday forenoons, with the head cook, and andits accounts and pays bills. The club buys, so far as possible, from the local tradespeople and thus earns their good will. Thus far each week's receipts have been carried over from one week to another. The club furnishes three warm meals a day. All complaints must be made to the proper person, the officers taking this service upon themselves in rotation. It would be interesting to hear something of the social as well as the economical features of the experiment.

GOING OUT OF TOWN.

Disconsolate Appearance of Many of the Fashionable Residences.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES

Three Types of Those Who Do Not Leave the City in the Summer-Trouble That Families Have in Deciding Upon Where



EAMES SAT ON THE doorstep of the house and pensively smoked his short black pipe. The writer for THE STAR accosted him. "Well, Jeames, he

goes it?" "Slow, sir-slow, sir Ain't a blessed thing a-going on down here.

"Family away

"Family at Bar Arbor, "House closed up?" "Barring the hairy door, sir, it's closed up as tight as a hoyster," and Jeames pointed to the

front door, which was boarded up. To compare a house to an oyster is rather absurd, as there is no similarity between them. except that both are often hard to get into and friend of the Moretus family, whose descendants in summer the houses of the rich birds of passage are shelled in, as it were, to prevent the intrusion of people whose sense of propriety is so dense that they are unable to distinguish between the profits that accrue from stee elry or money or silver in winter and chande-liers, plumbing fixtures and such other heavy merchandise as falls to the share of the burglar

who makes a raid on an empty house in sum-Jeames is alone. His duties now are light He hasn't worn a dress suit for two months. He does not wait on the table; he carries no he does not wait on the table; he carries no card tray when he goes to answer the door bell, but, without even taking the trouble to put his coat on, he pokes his head out of the area and asks what is wanted. Not to put too fine a point on it, Jeames draws a salary for doing nothing at all.

MARKS OF DESERTION. As the writer left Jeames to his pipe and his reflections on humanity he met a disconsolate citizen of the United States, and this gentleman was bemoaning himself because of the empty houses he saw on every hand. He said it was houses he saw on every hand. He said it was hard on the men who stayed in town to see such marks of desertion. He is right. What can be more depressing than the sight of those painted planks stretching over the place where the front door ought to be and shutting out the window panes of the lower story? You can pause and look at them and think of the mountains or the seashore, where the owners of these houses are. The man who lives in one house may now be in Sweden gazing at the midnight sun, the owner of another may be drinking the waters at Saratoga, still another midnight sun, the owner of another may be drinking the waters at Saratoga, still another may be reviving his liver at Carlsbad. This latter man gets up almost at daylight, expe-

Flemish style and the tapestries which still cover some of the walls, the antique cabinets and tables, the richly carved and tiled fireplaces and old brasses create envy in the breast of the collector. Thus we follow the famous artist, tracing his handiwork in pictures and ornamentation until we reach his last resting place, the Church of St. Jacques. Here lie the remains of many of the noble families of Antwerp and among others the family of Peter Paul Rubens.

THE SEAT OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.
Antwerp possesses fine docks, and much of its wealth arises from maritime commerce. One of the most interesting buildings along the river is the old castle or Musee Steen, which originally belonged to the feudal lords and after each trip Mr. Pickwick would declare himself vastly better, an assertion that afterward to the city. At one time it was the

Perhaps it is the sight of the boarded-ur

houses, perhaps it is the news of summer resort delights, but there can be no doubt that at this time of year many men who have sat contenttime of year many men who have sat contentedly at home thus far feel a restless desire to
get away. They hardly know why they should
go, and they really don't want to go, but so
many other people have gone or are going that
they follow the fashion. There are several
species of men, however, who never go. One
is the old fellow who has been everywhere, seen
everything, enjoyed everything and is now desirous of leading an easy life without undergoing the inconveniences of traveling and the
summer hotel. He is content to spend his
evenings on the doorstep or sitting in his cool personage and had visions of a solitary confinement in some obscure and dreary dungeon.

THE FEEING SYSTEM

is so universally condemned in America, except in the case of a gentleman who understands the quickest way to obtain a good dinner, that I hesitate to lift my voice in its favor. There are really many advantages to it, but the trouble is that very few understand the art. An American waiter, for instance, can receive a fee in advance and still fulfill his obligations, but in Europe it is not so. We tried that plan once to our sorrow. In traveling from north Germany to the Black Forest we were particularly desirous of obtaining comfortable seats at each of our three changes of train. Faithfully, each time, we bestowed in advance an ample fee upon the different guards with the request that we might be provided with comfortable seats at the next change. And each time he pocketed his fee and basely deserted us. This experience was sufficient for us. It is wise to make your request with a smiling face in the language which is most effective to disappointment or worry. He can be also the can be also th prive himself of a vacation because he thinks the city and his own home the most comfortsble places in the warmer weather, but simply because he can't let the opportunity pass of

The third type of the stay-at-homes is the man who hasn't the money to go away. He as long as possible, but he is too poor. To give such a man a vacation is like offering a horse a beefsteak—it is a very good thing and other animals enjoy it, but he can't make any use of it. It is strange how few men there are that. situated thus, are brave enough to state real reason why they remain in the city. "Going away, old man?" was the quest

day.
"Well, no," he answered slowly; "I hardly
think I shall."
"Sensible man. I suppose, like myself, you
think this about the most comfortable place in the dog days."
"Well, no; not exactly that. In fact, I suffer

very much with the heat and would like to take a little dip into the sea for a week or two." a little dip into the sea for a week or two."

"Then why don't you go away?"

"Because I can't," and he wore a look of vast importance and responsibility and spoke rapidly and positively. "Really, it is impossible for me to go away. The President is away. Secretary—— is away and the business of the department comes mainly upon my shoulders. I could not, at this time, conscientiously take a day's leave." eyed man drew from me the soft strains of Verdi, while a clear-voiced soprano warbled, and dainty hands applauded from boxes and orchestra chairs. Those were haleyon nights, when music had its charms, even for me. But now, after an evening of German opera, I feel as if my very vitals were rent asunder. That Wagner music! How it tears and lacerates me! We used to call it the music of the future. Little did we know how near it was to us.

"And then the audiences! Where are they now—the low-necked clothes, the flashing eyes and dazzling gems? Gone—and in their stead I see the long hair, wild eyes and uncanny faces of musical cranks.

perhaps he partially succeeds, but anybody who knows him knows that the department he is in could go on forever without him. One clerk where there are so many hardly makes any dif-ference. He hasn't the money to buy a railroad

There is always one great inconvenience

She—Well, Man.

He—No, I won't. I'll be—
She—There, swear! You know you were
going to. Well, then, let's go to a light house.

That's quiet enough, I'm sure.

He—It's settled. We'll go to Atlantic City.

I'm sattled it. We'll stay at sour

They have a hard time coming to a conclusion, for he wants seclusion and quiet and she wants to "have a good time." They usually end by a compromise that satisfies neither one of them. When the family is larger there is the same trouble, only more of it. One must go to the mountains, another must go to the seashers, a third wants a farm life. There is discontent all around. MEDALS OF HONOR.

THE RISE AND FALL OF VOICE.

Will Be True Again.

tions to the rule which applies in common man and most animals.

course of time to be a great variety in

voices of animals, determined partly by their

gained a scanty subsistence. The dog in his wild state probably confined himself to the

lower notes of the scale and expressed his hos-tility only by barking. Since his domestica-

tility only by barking. Since his domestica-tion, having acquired a sort of human senti-ment, he yelps and whines in the higher tones to express feelings that are but imperfectly

mals of the bovine tribe produce the voice from

low down in the throat, only occasionally ven-

the apes and monkeys, a voice of considerable altitude, in which the lower tones were almost unknown. The monkeys chattered to their fellows from tree to tree in shrill head tones.

What the Bass Viol Said.

The old bass viol was sitting by the fire and

taking a little Brown's Jamaica ginger for its

"Times ain't what they used to be," it said,

plaintively. "A year ago an olive-skinned, sadeyed man drew from me the soft strains of

of musical cranks.

"I hear no more melting tenors and soft, oily baritones. Only hoarse gutturals reach me now; and our soprano, if she had sung in the

From the Detroit Free Press.

A young dentist who opened an office on Jefferson avenue last week finds a good many

young man who wore no waistcoat, and

up his person with a pink and yellow belt.
There was a profitable hour or two in chair, during which the young dentist told funniest stories as he filed and chimeled buzzed. At length, instead of filling up biggiest cavities with gold and charging apiece, the conscientious beginner said:

rom Puck's Notions.

catgut's sake.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

VETERANS WHOSE BRAVERY ON THE PIELD HAS BEEN BECOGNIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT WHICH TREY FOUGHT TO PRESERVE -- HOW THEIR ORall around.
Well, well, those that cannot come to term

GANISATION WAS EPPROTED. well, well, those that cannot come to terms and those that haven't any money and those that make too much money can just be patient, eit quietly at home and wait a few weeks, when it will be cool, people will begin to come home, the wooden shutters will be taken down and James will shave and don his fine dress suit

Once No Living Thing Had One, and the Same There was a time in the history of the world the battlefield. when even the animals had no voice. There were no sounds or noises then but those made by the winds whistling about mountain tops and howling through primeval forests, or of the waves dashing on shores absolutely silent

and dead. The animals of those geological in action and other soldierly qualities." epochs, being in the plastic state preceding the levelopment of the osseous structure that now gives form and comeliness to the human body. were just beginning to breathe the external air with a gentle respiration. Ages, it should rather be said epochs, were passed in this manner, in the course of which the habit of respiration developed the lungs. Then the use of the throat essential to the taking of food produced those organs necessary to speech, which are called the pharynx, glottis and larynx. It seems that garded as a distinction of the highest order. garded as a distinction of the highest order. Providence, as a matter of supreme convenience, made the same passage serve for eating, speaking and breathing, although another arrangement was possible, like the respiratory apparatus of the grasshopper, which is placed at the sides. This is one of the very few exceptions of the state of AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

These medals might still have slumbered peaceful security, as they have almost up to date, had it not been for Capt. M. A. Dillon, who, in April, 1890, conceived the idea of finding the local addresses of the medal holders. This he found to be an almost endless task, but When the upper part of the throat was in an advanced state of development the act of respiration began to be accompanied by certain inarticulate sounds, at first resembling the he continued in his searches, with the result of securing about 400 of the holders' former addresses, many of whom he found to have been finally mustered out. Mr. Dillon had a circuinarticulate sounds, at first resembling the rough breathing of a person whose air passages are obstructed by a bad cold. Instinct soon taught the animal that these noises could be increased by forcing slightly the inspiration or expiration of the breath, or by contracting the muscles of the throat and so emitting the voice in a rapid succession of indefinite sounds. We have the right to suppose that the yelping of sea lions represents very nearly the human voice in its early stages of development. The sounds of the voice of the human being are, like those of all animals and of all instruments, the result of a vibration of chords, and are grave or acute, according to the size of these chords. There lar printed calling the medal men to meet at his house on the 23d of April, 1890, to which call a goodly number responded, and an organ-ization was effected of a semi-military character, with Mr. Dillon elected commander-inchief, Edwin M. Truell, first vice commande Cyrus B. Lower, second vice commander: Thomas M. Reed, adjutant general; Felix Bran-Thomas M. Reed, adjutant general; Felix Brannigan, judge advocate general; Jas. R. Durham, quartermaster general; William Wilson, inspector general; Leopold Karpales, surgeon general; A. S. Bryant, chaplain. Soona circular was prepared calling a national convention at Boston, Mass., for August 12 to 16, 1890, inclusive, at which gathering Mr. Dillon was relected commander-in-chief, and was succeeded by Frank M. Whitman at Detroit, Mich., August 6, 1891, since which time most of those holding the medal have been enrolled. result of a vibration of chords, and are grave or acute, according to the size of these chords. There is little reason to doubt that the first sounds made by animals were low down in the musical scale, but as the voice, guided by instinct, was more and more used, either for the purpose of

more and more used, either for the purpose of amusement or to inspire terror, they would naturally, in the case of many species in which there was a more pronounced development of the cranium, be made more in the head and become what we now call head tones. This change was more rapid in animals living on the land, the voice of those whose habits continued to be amphibious remaining much the same. There came in the course of time to be a great variety in the the medal have been enrolled.

The present officers of the legion are Frank
M. Whitman, commander-in-chief; Patrick
Mullen, first vice commander; Louis Richards, second vice commander; Louis Richards, second vice commander; Franklin Johndro, surgeon general; A. S. Bryant, chaplain; Joseph S. Manning, adjutant general; Felix Brannigan, judge advocate general; Jas. R. Durham, quartermaster general; Horace L. Piper, commissary general; Joseph Vantine, inspector general size, but generally by the circumstances in which they were placed. The different species of the feline race living in forests cuitivated the higher tones. The lion adapted his voice to the vast desert spaces where he roamed and

MEDALS SPARINGLY GIVEN. In this country medals are sparingly given. The government recognizes no order or society for the purpose of decoration, but in the one instance, it may be said, it decorates the soldier and sailor by act of Congress, with the medal of honor, for gallant and conspicuous conduct in battle or in taking life, while on the other hand it confers the life-saving medal for the great to express feelings that are but imperfectly understood. The cat imitates the high sopranos. The horse having a long neck and a head nearly as long, imitates in his neighing most of the modern tenors. The aniand decorated, while in the other case the citi-zen, who saves the life of a drowning person, is also rewarded; and, by the way, the latter perturing on certain higher and exceedingly unnatural notes. A great variety of tone and compass is found among the birds, from the shrill
scream of those of a ravenous kind down to the the destroyer of life, receives a bronze, or the less valuable one intrinsically.

In England the orders of the Bath and Garter

parrots, among which are found the bassos, baritones and contraltos of the race. The singing birds combine the high and low tones with extraordinary flexibility of voice and a perfection of vocalism at which they arrived probably at a very remote period of the readding. are bestowed for civil merit and are very limited in number. None but those high in position in the country can receive them. Societies such as perfection of vocalism at which they arrived the country can receive them. Societies such as probably at a very remote period of the world's the Humane Society, colleges and other institutions confer highly prized titles or decorations, very poor taste to wear them except on special occasions. Governments sometimes confer their decorations on citizens of other countries for

fellows from tree to tree in shrill head tones, the natural vocal expression of a weak and timid race, in whose physical formation the head had begun to hold an important place. The upper notes of the register were characteristic of the first men, as they still are of savage tribes and peoples, and of the half civilized members of modern society, whose voices have never been subjected to discipline. The voices of country people accustomed to magnificent distances and conversation at long range are, if not keyed higher, oftener used in the upper ranges than those of city people, who feel obliged by the necessities of good breeding to moderate their tones. When a man is self-contained he uses the middle and lower tones DECORATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Many of the early military decorations of Gerto moderate their tones. When a man is self-contained he uses the middle and lower tones of his voice; when angry the voice mounts gradually to the head. If the gentler sex would oftener bear in mind the eulogies of Shake-speare and Scott of that voice gentle and low which is an excellent thing in woman they would more rarely have occasion to wonder why they have ceased to be attractive. The music of the Chinese, Japanese and of all wild tribes is keyed high and sang usually in falsetto, the lower notes being obtained by drums, tomtoms or some other instrments of the kind. Although their songs are far from agreeable to the ear, they still think they can sing, an illusion shared, it must be confessed by a considerable number of persons in the most refined modern society.

The odd inscriptions. Austria has the "Order of the Golden Fleece," "The Cross of Military Merit." "The Cross of Mili of a long robe of deep red velvet, lined with white taffetas, over which is thrown a long mantle of purple velvet, lined with white taffetas, over which is thrown a long mantle of purple velvet, lined with white satin and richly trimmed with embroidery containing fire stones and steel emitting flames and sparks. Spain has also "The Order of Maria Therese," purely a military order and conferred only for extraordinary deeds of valor in battle, without regard to birth, favor, family or length of service. All the Spanish orders carry pensions. Italy has the "Order of the Iron Cross" in three clases, who receive pensions of 3,000, 700 this theory carried to its logical results. It has shown how the sopranos will gradually become contraitos; the contraitos tenors, regardless of sex; the tenors baritones and baritones bassos. It would be well if the misfortune ended here, but this is by no means all. When the whole human race is only able to speak in base tones there will continue to be a depression of the higher of these, until one single dead level is reached, above which the voice will be unable to rise. To this unfortunate voice music in all its forms will long have been impossible. For awhile a conversation, whose ghostly solemnity can only be imagined, will be carried on and then the vocal organs will cease entirely to exist.

Titally has the "Order of the Iron Cross" in three classes, who receive pensions of 3,000, 700 and 300 lires. The uniform is gorgeous, the first class wearing long robes with trains, the second to the feet, the third to the knee, and all have large pensions. France has the "Legion of Honor," and when conferred for military classes of 3,000, 2,000, 1,000 and 500 francs. Those who undergo amputation receive 100 francs additional, and no ignoble punishment can be inflicted on the person holding membership. "The Victory Cross" of England allows pension of £10, and each additional act of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the control of the control of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the control of the control of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the control of the control of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the control of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the control of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the control of the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross gives a bar bravery that would entitle the person to the cross gives a bar to be worn over the cross, with the name of the battle in which it was won on its face and an additional pension of £5. At present there is but one man so decorated, a Maj. Berryman. Tuscany has the "Order of Military Merit," divided into three classes, and if received by a commoner it conveys hereditary nobility, increased pay and promotion to an officer, and if compelled to leave the service by disability or old age they retain pay and pension besides. China confers a yellow jacket, ornamented belt and peacock feathers for the head and promotion in rank. In early wars those who were selected as most gallant or brave in battle were promoted and allowed to wear a distinctive uniform and given important privileges in time of peace, such as cutting wood in the forest, herding cattle on the public lands, collecting rents, &c., from cities and towns.

THE MEDAL OF RONOR.

The medal of honor is somewhat similar to the G. A. R. badge, being a little larger, with different device and inscription, without the American flag, but suspended from a red, white and blue striped ribbon, with plain blue field and no stars. The button decoration of the legion is a small round button, white enameled field with a small American flag in red, white and blue enamel in center, and the words "Medal of Honor Legion" around the flag. A few of them are seen on the streets of this city now, but there will be more when the association meets next month, and it may be safely predicted that the wearers of this mark of distinction will be appropriately honored during their visit, not only by their former comrader in the G. A. R., but by the citizens generally.

MYSTERY OF THE SAUSAGE

New York Factory.

66/TIHIS FACTORY TURNS OUT AN AVER- From Nature age of 40,000 pounds of sausages every soldiers, sailors and marines of the late rebel- Here, you see, are the dressed carcasses hung

to the next department, to which the carcasses Those only are eligible who have received the are conveyed from the refrigerating room. bronze medal granted by act of Congress to Here they are cut up by men who have such "such officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, landsmen, sailors and marines as shall rapidity. Four butchers are employed at it, most distinguish themselves by their gallantry you see. One separates each carcass into its in action and other soldierly qualities."

Principal parts, as you would carve a chicken.

Naturally the medals are highly prized by

He does it about as easily, so perfectly does he Naturally the medals are highly prized by those holding them, and yet notwithstanding that over two million enlistments were made in the Union army during the rebellion less than the bundred of these medals were given for

"The bones we sell, and the fat we try out in big copper kettles, putting it up in glass jars. Many people prefer this pure beef fat to lard Many people prefer this pure beef fat to lard for cooking purposes. The pieces of clear meat we throw into this hopper, and knives run by machinery chop it into hash. Then it is put back into the hopper again and, after being rechopped, is forced through a perforated steel plate, which will not permit a bit of larger size than a small shot to pass. Now it must go into this great vat of sheet iron, which revolves while big chopping knives work up and down inside, the stuff being constantly stirred at the same time in order to mix in thoroughly at the same time in order to mix in thoroughly the spices which are added at this stage of the

"No, it is not ready yet for making into sausages. It must first go into another refrigerating room and remain there four days, during which it 'seasons' and the flavor of the spices gets thoroughly worked through it. Besides sait, we use pepper, allspice, coriander, mace gets thoroughly worked through it. Besides sait, we use pepper, allspice, coriander, mace and cloves. After being seasoned in this way the finely chopped meat is put into a large receptacle, from which it is squirted through tubes into the 'casinga.' These casings are the intestinal envelopes of beeves and sheep, the former being used for bolognas and the latter for Frankfurters. We are obliged to import the sheep casings from England, because the diameter of the casings obtained from American sheep is too small, although we must pay twice as much for the imported. We get the beef casings from the slaughter houses. BOLOGNAS AND FRANKFURTERS.

"Bolognas are made of beef only, but Frankfurters contain a certain proportion of veal. A little saltpeter is put in with the sausage mixture to make it red. The final process is to hang the freshly made sausages in the smoke houses, which somewhat resemble great iron safes, you see. To make the smoke we simply build small fires of hickory wood on the iron grating at the bottom of each smoke house, which smoulder for hours. Frankfurters are smoked for one hour and bolognas for six hours. The cheapest bologna sausage retails at 14 cents a pound, and the highest-priced, which is warranted to keep a year, at 40 cents a pound. warranted to keep a year, at 40 cents a pound. The finest bolognas made in this country are manufactured in New York city."

A SILLY MATRON.

From the Philadelphia Press.

In conversation with the daughter of a leading society woman the young girl thusfreed her mind to me: "I don't know what ails mamma nowadays.

papa with my complaints he merely shrugs his shoulders and says: 'I have stood her for twenty years; it's only fair that you should take your turn now.' What she does? Better ask me what she doesn't do. To begin with, instead of the men. Last week she absolutely attempted consent of his own government to receive it. to waltz with an old fool of sixty, who hangs

Many of the early military decorations of Germany, given several hundred years ago, were for long service, war service counting double. The order common to the three Anhalt duchies is "Albert, the Bear," and consists of three classes—the first wear the decoration across the right shoulder, the second from the neck, the third from the buttonhole, and bear different devices and inscriptions. Austria has the "Order of the Golden Fleece," "Order Empress Maria Theresia," "Empress Elizabeth Theresia," "The Cross of Military Merit." "The Cross of Bravery" and "The Order of the Military Medal

"They say there's no fool like an old fool, and I believe it now. As you may imagine, mamma's conduct obliges me to be constantly on my guard. Everybody says that I have become so dignified that I am not the same girl. No wonder! What do you suppose the world would say if I was as frivolous as mamma? Why, we'd be the laughing stock of any summer resort we might visit. Last week that old fool who plays the gallant to mamma stayed until 11 o'clock. the gallant to mamma stayed until 11 o'clock, seated beside her on the sofs, with his white-gaitered feet thrust out in front of him like one of the boys.
"Entering the room, I said rather sharply:

"It's 11 o'clock, mamma!"
"Very well, darling, you may go to bed, she replied calmly, while the old fool toyed with her fan and looked silly.
"At 11:30 I again entered the room. There

he sat, simpering like a boy of eighteen and mamma tittering like a girl of sixteen. My blood was up now, and, with indignation in my voice, I cried out:

"Mamma, it's half-past 11 and papa is asking for you."

rom the Boston Post. While the Cleveland minstrels were playing

in Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday last an inci-dent occurred which shows how those who ap-parently carry the lightest hearts in their ef-forts to amuse often force their gayety through sheer will power.

It will be remembered that during the

sheer will power.

It will be remembered that during the first part of the entertainment John Queen and Barney Fagan are introduced and take their places on the end. On the night in question Mr. Fagan was standing in the wings made up and ready to go on. The orchestra was beginning the music that was his cue, when a messenger boy handed him a telegram. Mr. Fagan tore open the yellow envelope and read:

"Father is dead. Come home at once. Mar."
For an instant Mr. Fagan put his hand to his eyes, then, the music having finished, he crumpled the bit of ill-omemed paper in his hand, shut his teeth and went on. Strangely enough the first lines put to him by the interlocutor read as follows:

"Well, Barney, how is your father?"

"He's gone."

"Gone? Do you mean that he is dead?"

"Yes, he's dead."

"Yes, he's dead."

"Yes, and he died upright. He was hung."

Those in the wings who were aware of the circumstances watched Mr. Fagan closely, but all the change they could detect were the hard lines in his face and set jaw, which showed even through his makeup. All through the scene he carried out his part brawely, but when it was over he came into the wings and broke down, crying like a baby. And there were many who cried with him.

From Puck's Kotions. Newly-graduated Physician—

TIME THE WORLD OVER. Those Who Have Been Specially Honored by Explained in Detail by a Tour Through a Various Standards Used in Many Parts of Not Artistic, But Usually Express

A MONG THE MANY ASSOCIATIONS portion of the raw material, as is popularly growing out of the late war to meet here during the Grand Army encampment days is buy in the shape of whole carcasses. Let us the minutes indicated on all mell resulted to minutes indicated to minutes indicat the Medal of Honor Legion, an association of enter the refrigerating room to begin with. the minutes indicated on all well-regulated dences of enterprise. And this much is to be clock dials throughout the world would be the said of the mining camp business signs they soldiers, sailors and marines of the late rebellion, of which the country has not heard a great deal, and yet its membership is composed of the makes up the glory of war. Its members are all heroes, and can only become members by reason of their conspicuous acts of heroism in the service of their country upon of their country upon of the constitution of the mining camp business signs they said of the mining camp business signs they from hooks by the dozen. The room is kept at a temperature of five degrees below freezing point by means of pipes through which evaporate members by reason of their conspicuous acts of heroism in the service of their country upon the dozen. The room is kept at a temperature of five degrees below freezing point by means of pipes through which evaporate throughout the world would be the said of the mining camp business signs they said of the mining camp business said of the mining camp business said of the mining camp business said of the globe. Thus, for example, at twenty-five minutes past noon of the prime (or rather the zero) meridian, clocks 90 degrees east would show 6:25 p.m. (18 h. 25 m.); those 90 degrees west, 6:25 a.m. (6 h. 25 m.); those 90 degrees west, 6:25 a.m. (6 h. 25 m.); and those of 180 degrees. 25 minutes past midnight. The zero meridian adopted by the prime meridian conference is that of Greenwich: and definite time standards based on hourly intervals from this starting line have been used since 1883 on the railways of North America. That continent is divided into strips of 15 degrees in width, in each of which a separate time standard prevails, from that that that log Barber shop."

Not in the proprietors are and some black into use the thin in the stage could be seen used since 1883 on the railways of North America. That continent is divided into strips of 15 degrees in width, in each of which a separate time standard prevails, from which a separate time standard prevails, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson bay. Atlantic time in the Eastern Province of Canada and in eastern time in the Atlantic states of the Union marks 7 a.m. at the same moment, while cen-tral, mountain and Pacific time indicate re-

spectively 6, 5 and 4 a.m. The meridians which set the clocks across America are those of 60 degrees, 75 degrees, 90 degrees, 105 degrees and 120 degrees west. The conditions in Europe are more compli-cated than in America, Each small, closely peopled country, with its national observatory, naturally tends to adopt throughout its particular national time, although even this is still a desideratum in some. In the difficult subdivisions of imperial Germany especially the number of independent and unrelated standards was a grievous obstacle to the interpreta-tion of through railway time tables.

The British Islands, lying at the extreme west of Europe, should logically keep time of the zero meridian, which intersects Greenwich ob-servatory, while the Russian empire tin Eu-

rope, at least) was, by its system of central government and state control of railroads, who thronged the streets of the old Leadville, equally committed to the time of St. Peterseast of Greenwich plus one minute and a quarter, and the alterations required is so small that ing a huge placard in front of one of the noted it may be said already to constitute east European time two hours in advance of Greenwich. was "posted conspicuously" and set forth the pean time two hours in advance of Greenwich, or the standard time of west Europe. The meridian of 15 degress E., running through way, Sweeden, Germany, Austria and Italy, corresponds to central European time, one hour in advance of that of Greenwich, and if national prejudices and local inertia were overcome. of Europe would be placed on a simple footing by its adoption. The railways of Austrothis system since October 1, 1891. More than fifty towns in the monarchy have since then regulated their clocks to correspond, Vienna regulated their clocks to correspond, Vienna being the only conspicuous exception, where local time is used for local purposes. Servian time tables have been assimilated to those of central Europe and Bulgarian to eastern Europe; while Turkey, pulled two ways, yields on both sides, following central European time on the Salonica railway and castern time on the Constantinoule line.

onstantinople line. In Sweden railway time has been that of central Europe (15 degrees E.) since 1879 and in south Germany the change to the same standard took place April 1, 1892, a fact of standard took place April 1, 1892, a fact of standard took place April 1, 1892, a fact of much greater importance, because a feat very difficult to accomplish. The four standards of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Alsace-Lorbe outdone in his peculiar line of trade, for did not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Upper Creeda not he possess" he possess "Choice Lots in Up raine were previously in use concurrently, and the change involved retarding the nominal hours of all trains from fourteen minutes in the case of Bavaria to thirty-four minutes in bid for public favor in the following terms: the case of Bavaria to thirty-four minutes in that of Reichsland. Luxemburg came into harmony with the rest of central Europe at the

same date, losing thirty-six minutes.

By a decision of the federal council in May last mean solar time of the fifteenth meridian will become standard time for the whole Ger-man empire April 1, 1893, when it exclusively will be employed for railways, telegraph and all state purposes. Already several places in the bar and walts with the ladys. She acts terribly at times, and keeps me scold-ing her from morning to night. When I go to

lin and St. Petersburg, but the last, as aiready mentioned, practically belongs to the former category. It now remains only for France, Spain and Portugal to adopt western European time; for Denmark, Switzerland and Italy to accept central time, and for Greece and Rouaccept central

central or eastern time, and the change will be complete. tacitly assume that the British Islands are at one in their time standard, there exists in the United Kingdom a diversity as illogical as that which formerly reigned in the states of south-ern Germany. While Great Britain and the small island groups associated with it keep the time of the initial meridian, now extended to Belgium and Holland on the east, Ireland is regulated by Dublin time. Thus it happens

regulated by Dublin time. Thus it happens that when the post office clock in Stornoway (6 degrees 15 minutes W.) shows noon that in Donaghadee (5 degrees 39 minutes W.) only marks 11h, 35 m.

As long ago as 1888 Japan adopted for its standard time that of the ninth hour interval from Greenwich (135 degrees east), so that the clocks which regulate the movements of the Japanese are set nine hours in advance of ours. India, Australia and Cape Colony remain independent in their time relations, although so dependent in their time relations, although so simple an adjustment as is required might form a graceful concession to the spirit of federation without sacrifice to local dignity.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Attention, company F! Hep! hep! foot, left foot, hep! hep! The stentorian voice and loud clash of at midnight awakened everybody on the third floor of the hotel, and guests, bell boys and chambermaids ran shricking into corridors.
"What's up? Where are the soldiers?"

"Are the troops ordered out?" "What's the row, anyway?" "Forward now! onets! Fire!" Heads ducked, and a foreign voice called out

Heads ducked, and a foreign voice called out over a transom: "Vat eez't? Zee enemee has come? Ha!"

"Boom ta-ra-ra, boom de-ay! Company F! Halt! Left! right! Hep! hep! Advance on the left wing. Ground arms! Hep! hep!"

Everybody gazed at a closed door, on the other side of which the military commands were thundered. As the noise increased so did the excitement, and soon the landlord, accompanied by his force of clerks, appeared.

"Rub-adub, rub-adub," went a drum that sounded like a clarion of war, and as the landlord reached the door from which the sound proceeded he was greeted by the din of an advancing army.

"Charge! Wheel! S'lute your commanding office, company F."

"Charge! Wheel! S'lute your commanding office, company F."

"Hello, there, Company F. Who are you? How did you get in?" called the landlord, angrily. "This ain't no United States armory. Let me in there!"

"Right foot, left foot, both feet—march!" commanded the voice, as the door was flung open, disclosing a small man wrapped in a quilt, carrying a very wide-awake infant and a toy drum.

The crowd just gave one look and then fell over each other in their hurry to disperse, while the little man was explaining mildly:

"I've been tryin' to amuse the baby."

Not the Same Old Story. The man was standing at his store door or

lefferson avenue talking to a stranger. "See that lady across the street?" "Yes," was the brief reply.

MINING CAMP SIGNS

Wayfaring Man. From the Colorado Sun.

At the poles, where all meridians converge, The second consideration with a man who has week, or about 2,000,000 pounds a year," said a there can be no natural standard time, for it is every hour of the day at once; but the regularishy related to the easiest and best method of spondent. "Cats and dogs do not furnish any

Sign painting, therefore, in a bustling gold or silver field becomes one of the primary evi-

Not in the "early days," at any event. The proprietors are amply content with plain boards and some black paint, and not infrequently call into use the thin but serviceable shingle and a liberal quantity of lamp black.

If you have left your comic paper at home or in the stage coach on your arrival in one of the wonderful settlements of a night with which Colorado has abounded since 1879 you will still find fresh material for a good, broad laugh during a walk down one of the thoroughfares, of some young but aspiring camp. The language of signs does not require a tutor.

Like the good and bad deeds of a political party, it speaks for itself. Of course, with the lapse of time the shingles come down and are replaced by something more elaborate, but

replaced by something more elaborate, but when this period arrives the "camp" is no

longer a camp, but a city.

Leadville, Aspen and those two latter-day marvels of mineral. Creede and Cripple Creek, have furnished signboards that will go down to history. Who does not remember the famous legend of the Leadville dance hall; 'Don't shoot the pianist; he is doing his best. And Aspen, in its time, furnished one equally

When the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage made his tour through Colorado in 1879 he was royally welcomed by the great surging mass of people welcomed by the great surging mass of people But Pulkova observatory lies two hours | pected, reasonably impressed with his welcome but no doubt was somewhat staggered at read

Come to Pap Wyman's Tonight!
Free Boil at 7:30.
Everything Wide Open.
Boble it-ading by
T. DeWitt Talmage of New York.

mage fulfilled his part of the contract.

At a barber shop the information was set forth that within one could not only get "a first-class shave and hair cut," but might also

Ironing and Mending: Canned Fruits a Spe Before the school land sale at Creede there

was a conspicuous legend in front of a small

Come in and write home to your good old mother.
Paper and envelores free. Remember, she is
thinking of you. Best whicky in town.

And the Leadville man who ran a dance hall probably did the best he could when he wroter Plesure. Patronise The restaurant man is in his elec-

new mining camp. Evidences of his enter-prise fairly plaster the walls of his "Delmoniboys." Another invites patronage by reason a having "faro after 8 p.m.," and a third ha

"soup at all hours; furniture repaired."
A lodging-house keeper is apparently satis tomary grain of salt.

Many and interesting were the vised by saloon keepers in the new camp. "Free lunch" was to be found everywhere, "Good old red eye—can't be best in the camp." was displayed in front of one drinking place. But probably the most alluring of all seen not so very long ago in one of the new fields: "Johnny Murphy's place. Good whisky and good treatment. Johnny drinks with the boys and keeps up his end."

m the Denver Sun.

Early yesterday morning a very distingue looking lady came down 16th street walking pink, funnel-shaped sunbonnet. Her dress was to take two or three looks to decide whether or not she was from the country or whether she was a city belle in disguise. She held her head down so that no one could see her face.

was a city belle in disguise. She held her head down so that no one could see her face.

A young man stood in the doorway of the People's Bank building, and when she passed said: "Go it, bonnets!" in a tone which he didn't intend for her to hear. But she did, and in spite of herself she looked up for a second. To his consternation he recognized her as one of the society girls way up in the social scale. She recognized him at the same time, and, covered with confusion, she darted into the doorway and pulled off the obnoxious headgear.

"Don't you dare to tell any one! Call a carriage for me and send me home. What on earth—? Papa made me," she said, nearly crying. "He said the girls were too proud nowadays, and that when mamma was a girl she wore a sunbonnet to church. He said I couldn't have another single dress or hat until I came down to his office all the way in a sunbonnet. I have done it, and he gave me \$50. I didn't expect to see any one who would recogdidn't expect to see any one who would recog-nize me, and if you ever tell on me I'll never forgive you." Jumping into the back which had arrived she rolled away, shaking her head at him through the window





